

Yesterday's Net Circulation, 88,077

28,520.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1922-THIRTY-TWO PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CAR LINES HAVE LEGAL RIGHT TO MERGE, IS RULING

Finding of Corporation Counsel Sent to Senate Committee.

LEGISLATION UPON SUBJECT REVIEWED

Public Utilities Commission Notifies Congress It Concurs in Ruling.

The Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company today have the power to nerge under existing law in the minion of Corneration Counsel F. H. Stephens, rendered to the Public Utiliies Commission. Mr. Stephens is eneral counsel for the commission. The Public Utilities Commission oncurs in the opinion of Mr

The opinion was transmitted to senator Ball, chairman of the Senate District committee, by Col. Keller, chairman of the Public Utilities Com-nission. In his letter of transmittal,

mission. In his letter of transmittar, Col. Keller says:
"At hearings before your committee at various times when the subject of the merger of the two principal street railway companies has been under discussion, the statement has frequently been made that under existing law such a merger is forbidden and that additional legislation is necessary to worm!

rmit such a merger. Copy of Opinion Sent.

"I am transmitting herewith a copy of an opinion of Mr. Francis H. Stephens, general counsel of the commission, in which he reviews the various acts of Congress relating to these wo streets railway companies and eaches the conclusion that there is made a legal authority now on the legal authority now on the e books to authorize these com-to merge their properties, in conclusion the commission con-

he legislation dealing with the street ailway companies of the District. Previous Mergers Shown.

He quotes from the laws relating the incorporation of the Capital raction Company, the Washington allway and Electric Company, the rightwood Railway Company, the nacostia and Potomac River Railray Company, and the City and Subrban Railway Company. He consumes:

he Rock Creek Railway Com-

at 36th and M streets, the former line nce, to be connecting lines, as each

"The Rock Creek line intersects or is onnected with the Metropolitan line at th and Florida avenue and between th and 7th streets on Florida avenu conditions set out in the charter of the Rock Creek Company, now the capital Traction Company, which tothed it with ample power to purhase the intersecting or connecting chase the intersecting or connecting lines—the Metropolitan railway line and the Belt railway line—now part of the Washington Railway and Electric system. I think, also, the power exists to purchase or lease the connecting or intersecting lines as the latter might be amplified or extended by future accumisations or nurshases. atter might be amplified or extended by future acquisitions or purchases. It was evidently also contemplated by Congress that more than one line might be purchased, as indicated by he language in the act of 1895, 'lease or purchase of such connecting or net of 1896, 'lease or purchase of such cot of 1896, 'lease or purchase of such

intersecting line or lines,' and in the act of 1896, lease or purchase of such ine or lines."

"There remains the inquiry, how far or to what extent this legislation has been subsequently modified by

has been subsequently modified by Congress?

This investigation leads to rather peculiar results. The act of March 4, 1913, making appropriations for the District of Columbia, by section 8, created a public utilities commission. That section consisted of 103 paragraphs, setting out the duties and powers of the commission, and provided in paragraph 54 that:

"It shall be unlawful for any railway corporation, gas corporation, electric corporation, telephone corporation, telegraph corporation or other public utilities corporation, directly or indirectly, to acquire the

ther public utilities corporations, di-ectly or indirectly, to acquire the tock or bonds of any other incor-oration incorporated for or engaged in the same or similar business as it is, unless authorized in writing to do by the commission, and every con-ract, transfer, agreement for trans-er or assignment of any such stock ir bonds, without such written au-hority, shall be void and of no ef-ect."

Decision for Commission.

Mr. Stephens pointed out that in paragraph 76 of this ace, it is provided that no public utility should recognize or consolidate with any other public utility until the commission shall have determined whether it would be in the public interest. He continues:

"In this act it was obvious the intention of Congress to permit consolidation, purchase and reorganization, which might be for the public interest, subject to the approval of the Public Utilities Commission."

Mr. Stephens then refers to section if of the same act, known as the antimerger law, which expressly forbade any public utility corporation, directly or indirectly, to own, control or hold, or vote stock or bonds of any public utility corporation, except as hereofore or hereafter expressly authorized by Congress. Under this section, a public utility was also forbidden to sell or transfer any portion of its stock or bonds to any other public utility or holding corporation, unless heretofore or hereafter expressly authorized by Congress.

"Here we have contradictory expres-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

SUB CRUISER CAN GO 23,000 MILES, SAYS **GERMAN DESIGNER**

by Wireless to The Star and Chicago Daily News. Copyright, 1922. BERLIN, May 30.—A 7,000-ton armored submarine cruiser with an action radius of 23,000 miles is the battleship of the future, ac-cording to its designer, Prof. Oswald Flamm, who constructed the commercial submarine, the Deutschland. He has submitted plans of his invention to the United States, Britain and Japan, as Germany is forbidden to build new war craft for decades to

The projected super-submersible can make four round trips between the North sea and the United States without touching any port. It carries two eight-inch and four three-and-a-half-inch guns with 5,000 rounds of ammunition and eight torpedo tubes with forty torpedoes. In explaining its plans

torpedoes. In explaining its plans to the writer Prof. Flamm declared that in case of a war with the United States Japan with several of these submarines could cut off the Pacific from the Atlantic fleet by destroying the entrance to the Panama Canal.

"I would rather," he said, "sell my invention to the United States than to any other country, but so far Japan and Britain have been pressing me hard to turn over the complete plans, while the United States has shown only a mild interest."

Fifteen Points for Revision Planned by American Bar Association.

On the showing that the legal machinery of the United States is half a cen tury behind the times and needs radical treatment to bring it up to date, the American Bar Association plans to suggest fifteen points of reform in law and legal procedure. These will be designed, Judge W. B. Swaney of this city, chairman of the committee, said teday, to insure speedy and exact jusappears from these various retained that the lines of the Capital tice, to curb crimes, punish criminals on Company and lines of the and speed up the courts in the nation.

These fifteen points have been tentaand strengthen the character and abli-ity of the bench, bar and enforcement officials. One of the plans involves a searching probe by each state of its criminal courts, methods of procedure and officials. Another would consoli-date detective agencies of the govern-ment under the Department of Justice.

The committee will complete on:
The Great Falls line connects with the old Washington and Georgetown ine, at the Union passenger station at San Francisco on August 9, 10 The fifteen points so far completed

The litteen points so far completed provide:

1. An increase in the number of federal judges, at the same time giving the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the senior circuit judge supervisory power over the District courts.

2. Passage of the Shields bill prohibiting the interstate transportation of firearms, or their importation from abroad.

3. Stringent limitation of immigration so that criminals or defectives shall have no chance of entry into the United States.

Consolidate Detective Bureaus. 4 Consolidation of all federal detective bureaus under the authority of the Department of Justice, with the establishment by that department

forces.

5. Enactment of a federal statute against lynching and mob violence of all kinds so far as can be made consistent with the Contitution.

6. An investigation by every state of the courts, court officials, codes and criminal procedure there existing and an attempt to bring the various state codes and practices into greater harmony.

Would Divorce Politics.

7. The divorce of all judicial officials from politics; an increase in their number and betterment of their quality. Under no circumstances will a judge be allowed to be a candidate for other office unless he shall first to look with care into the security resign his judicial position, an announcement of candidacy to automatically act as a resignation. 8. That trial judges should enjoy increased powers and sum up not alone the law, but the facts for the

gury.

9. To devise a plan that will secure better men for jury duty.

10. Simplifying and consolidating various judicial structures, so that speedy action will be possible in all

cases.

11. Abolishing arrests for misdemeanors and providing for summons in such cases, thus doing away with the fee system.

12. Abolishing the practice of returning indictments for misdemeanors.

ors.

13. Compelling action on technicalities in indictments on the original indictment and prohibiting reversals on appeal on pure technicalities. Atm at Crime.

14. Creation of an effective force to combat organized crime. Explaining this, Judge Swaney said: "We found that crime now is an organized business. Our inquires demon-strated that about one-third of 1 per cent of our population engages in it. cent of our population engages is it. They are well equipped with tools and They are well equipped with tools and methods. They are opposed by the 992-3 per cent of the people who are the unorganized militia of law and order. We must organize an affective force—public opinion—among the 992-3 per cent to combat the militantly evil of the one-third of 1 per cent.

cent.

15. The committee concurs with the findings of the Chicago crime commission that there is too much mollycoddling of those who are habitual criminals, and would 'ake steps to end it.

(Congrest: 1822.)

LOAN TO GERMANY MAY BE O. K.'D, IF SAFE AND HELPFUL

But Both Security Offered and Use of Money Would Be Studied With Care.

SENTIMENT IS AGAINST ANY USELESS FINANCING

Americans Likely to Insist on Concessions Opening Way to Recon-

struction in Europe. Prominent officials of the adminisration and others who make it their business to keep in close touch with developments in Europe are watching with interest, not unmixed with anxiety, the negotiations at Paris ooking to an international loan to Germany. They realize that such oan, properly safeguarded as to se curity and expenditure, might open he way to a solution of Europe's But they realize also that unless proper safeguards are thrown about he loan it may become the duty of vestors against participation in it. As these men view it, the idea or an American loan to Germany or any other country in Europe at this time, viewed solely as an investment, has absolutely no attractions. The United States Treasury faces the early necessity of entering upon refunding operations amounting to billions of dollars, and American industries, especially the railroads, need capital in enormous amounts. As these men view it, the idea n American loan to Germany or at

Better Investments at Home

Secretary Hoover clarified this view when he told the Interstate Com merce Commission that a billion dol lars loaned to the American railroads vould do incalculably more for American prosperity than a billion dollars loaned to Europe. If the American people have a billion doilars to lend it would be greatly to their advantage to lend it in this

their advantage to lend it in this country, and the security would be much more ample.

But this does not mean that the government would look with distavor on a loan to Germany under proper conditions. Europe must be helped if a complete collapse is to be averted, and the United States still is looking for a "basis in realism" upon which help can be extended. There is willingness that the loan shall be made, provided it can be made safely and in a manner which will help. There is very great unwillingness that a billion dollars or so of American money shall be poured down a European rathole.

The purposes of such a loan as is proposed and the security to be offerd are of almost equal importance. but it is not unlikely that the purposes would be first examined. A loan to Germany for the paying of reparations to France and Belgium purpose. A loan to Germany in order that value might be given the German mark through the operation of "pegging" German exchange would not be considered a satisfactory purpose. When the German minister of finance asked for a loan of two and a half billion dollars he listed the "pegging" of exchange as one of the requirements. During the war, solely as a war expediency, British, French and Italian exchange was "pegged" in New York with money borrowed from the United States Treasury. When this support was withdrawn, following the armistice, stering, franc and lire exchange dropped to new low-water marks. If it was not good policy to sustain the value of "pegging" German exchange would good policy to sustain the value of British, French and Italian currencies by such artificial means, Americans certainly are not foolish enough now to lend their money to try to inject value into the almost valueless Ger-

of a central bureau of information on criminals and crimes. This latter bureau to receive contributions from and its entire facilities to be at the disposition of all municipal police forces.

5. Enactment of a federal statute against lynching and mob violence of all kinds so far as can be made consistent with the Contitution.

6. An investigation by every state if because of the delicacy of inter-national relations the government might hesitate to do so. If assur-ances were given that the money was to be used for the restoration of dev-astated regions the American people would be much more sympathetic toward the loan than if it was to be used for maintaining armaments.

Will Scrutinize Security. But even with the purposes of the loan set forth in a satisfactory manner, the American investor is going offered before parting with his money. Europe upon which payment of neither principal nor interest is assured is already sufficiently large. When the American investor starts the investigation, which in justice to himself he will be forced to make, the first discouraging fact he will

himself he will be forced to make, the first discouraging fact he will encounter will be that the entire assets of Germany, her customs and other revenues, are mortgaged to the payment of reparations, and that under the terms of the London ultimatum of May 6, 1921, which was accepted by the German government, these reparations reach the enormous total of \$33,000,000,000. Germany has acknowledged this indebtedness by delivering to the reparations commission as series of bonds. Bonds of the A class are for \$3,500,000,000 and constitute a first lien on German assets and revenues. Bonds of the B class are for \$9,500,000,000 and constitute a second lien. Bonds of the C class are for \$20,500,000,000 and constitute a third lien. Bonds of the A and B classes carry 5 per cent interest and provide for a 1 per cent sinking fund, making a total annual service on their account of \$750,000,000. Bonds of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commission decides of the C class are to be held by the reparations commissio



MEMORIAŁ DAY, 1922

GERMANY'S REPLY DEMANDS LOAN

Willing to Hold Paper Money Within Limits Reached March 31.

PARIS, May 30 .- The German reply to the reparations commission's demands says that the German government will undertake, on the hypotheto maintain its paper circulation within the limits reached March 31 and in general comply with the con ditions fixed by the commission for partial moratorium

The reply is generally regarded as satisfactory, with the exception of a few immaterial details provided that the German text which does not make compliance conditional upon a foreign loan, is correct, instead of the French translation submitted by

The French text, embodying this condition, was given out for publication, and this apparently indicates that it has been accepted as official. It is expected in reparations circles, however, that an exchange of views with Berlin will promptly dissipate the confusion, making the reply satisfactory and doing away with all necessity for action by the allies against Germany.

The reply is a lengthy document accompanied by a mass of data and statistics, in which the German government sets forth in great detail the situation of the treasury and governmental appropriations and forecasts the receipts and disbursements for 1923.

The government points out that the autonomy of the Reichsbank is al-French text, embodying this

ments for 1923.

The government points out that the autonomy of the Reichsbank is already assured by the bill passed May 25, and that economies already have been effected to the amounts of 24,-500,000,000 marks, as compared with the appropriations for 1921. Further reductions amounting to 3,000,000,000 marks, it says, will be effected in the extraordinary session.

A special commissary of economy, it is announced, will be attached to the ministry of finance.

Control of Receipts.

Control of Receipts.

The German government agrees to the principle of control receipts and expenditures proposed by the reparations commission, but says it "understands" that this control will not infringe upon German sovereignty or violate the secrecy of the fortunes or private affairs of taxpayers. The consideration of proposed measures to prevent the removal of capital from Germany and to obtain the return of capital already placed abroad has been delayed, says the reply, by the absence at Genoa of a number of those whose presence in Berlin was necessary for the purpose. The government agrees fully with the reparations commission, it says, that every possible effort must be made to remedy this condition regarding capital, and it purposes taking all necessary measures to insure the return of expatriated capital

(Continued on Page 16, Column 4.) MURPHY LEADS BIG RACE

AT 100 MILES: 4 CARS OUT

issued until the commission decides Germany is able to carry them. When they are issued, if they ever are issued, the annual charge Germany would be called upon to pay would be raised to \$1,830,000,000. To meet even the lower charge on the A and B bonds is today entirely beyond the possibilities of the German people.

Payment in Goods Cally.

Payments of \$750,000,000 a year could be made only in gold or soods. Germany has no gold, except a fow (Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

LETTERS DECLARE SILENCE APPROVES DAYLIGHT SAVING

Many Benefits Seen in Shift of Time, But Present Plan Is Worse Than None, Says Charles J. Dienelt.

TODAY'S VOTE ON DAYLIGHT-SAVING

	Present System.		Moving Clocks Ahead.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Governmentemployes	163	519	283	371
Others	5	289	51	250
Today's totals	168	808	334	621
D . 1 D .1.1	Present		Moving Clocks	

Previously Recorded	Present System.		Moving Clocks Ahead.	
	For	Against	For	Against
Governmentemployes	357	3,154	808	2,341
Others	318	3,189	1,084	2,336
Grand totals.	843	7,151	2,226	5,298

daylight-saving near, a number of letters have been received pointing out that the great majority of the people who are in favor of daylight-saving are not voting because they are satisfied with the present plan.

The voting will end at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after which hour votes will closed the fact that too many of our young men were sadly lacking in physical development, and a daylight-saving law would give hundreds of persons who have put in extra time at the office an opportunity to get out while it is still daylight. It also gets every one to the office in the cool of the morning.

With the end of The Star's poll on an hour's exercise in the open is daylight-saving near, a number of closed the fact that too many of our

afternoon, after which hour votes will not be counted. The last coupon was printed yesterday, but separate coupons, which have been printed, will be available at the business office of The Star until the voting closes this afternoon.

"I think there are many benefits to be derived by all from daylight-saving, but especially by those who are in an office all day long from year to year," wrote Charles J. Dienelt. "It gives them an extra hour for recreation in the open air, and I believe any physical director will tell you that "Continued on Page 14 Column 3."

ON ROADS INCREASE ON ULSTER BORDER

Cut of Wages of Railway Em- Armored Cars and Machine ployes Causes Wide Dis-

satisfaction.

CHICAGO, May 30,-A virtual ultimatum to the railroads of America through the United States sented by the federated shop crafts representing 400,000 railway employes, in a request today for a conference with the board on Thursday, when the federal body will be asked to take immediate jurisdiction of all cases in which raffroads are alleged to be dis-If the board declines, a strike

ballot will go out at once to shopmen all over the country. CHICAGO, May 30.—Rumblings threatened strikes which marked the reception of Sunday's slash of \$48,000,006 from the wages of maintenance of way

day, while rumors of meductions in the expanded into predictions that the cuts by the board affecting the wages of 400,000 shop crafts employes, combined with the Sunday clash, would reduce the railroads' pay rolls \$100,000,000, or maif the amount necessary to bring the pay roll back where it was in May, 1920,

(Continued on Page 18, Column 3.) STRIKE RUMBLINGS | FIGHTING RENEWED

Guns in Action—Fear Expressed in London.

By the Associated Press.

BELFAST, May 30.—The Tyrone Donegal border in the vicinity of Lifford and Strabane was the scene of sharp clashes between Ulster and Southern Irish forces today. The engagement began shortly after midnight and continued for some time after daylight, with armored cars and machine guns in action and snipers on house roofs constantly active.

The fighting opened at a place called Camels Hump, when strong forces of republicans fired on Ulster the called care and the called care a

specials at a bridge. The latter re plied and sent out a call for assistance, but the Ulstermen were forced back to their own territory, without casualties. It is not known whether the attacking party suffered.

Republican Forces Retreat.

The republican forces retreated in turn, taking up positions in houses in Lifford, from which they fired continuously, the specials replying from cover. Meanwhile a section of the riffe brigade quartered along the Londonderry road was called upon and took over the garrison posts.

Last evening portions of a large bridge at Clady were blown up. The explosion was heard for miles.

The specials were active in the Strabane district today. Strong guards were posted at the railway stations and pedestrians were rigorously searched. Republican Forces Betreat.

THRONGS PAY HOMAGE AT LINCOLN'S SHRINE HONOR DEAD OF WARS

Dominates Capital as Hour Approaches to Dedicate Temple.

Memory of Martyred President

PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT MEMORIAL IN SIMPLE BUT DIGNIFIED RITES

Amplifiers to Bear Addresses to Crowds High Officials, Congressmen and Other Notables to Attend.

As tham Lincoln, the man and his memory, today dominated the capital of the nation for which he gave his life.

On this Memorial day, while the usual exercises were held at the Arlington amphitheater in memory of Lincoln and the dead of America's wars, the people of the National Capital were gathering for the solemn dedication at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon of the Lincoln Memorial at the foot of 23d street.

In the heart of every man in blue, every man in khaki, who marched in the parade at 10 o'clock this morning, preceding entrainment for Arlington national cemetery, where the main exercises under auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic were held at noon, was carried the name-Abraham Lincoln.

President Harding, who arrived at Arlington shortly before noon, paid tribute with the thousands of his assembled fellowcitizens to the memories of those buried there. The President had no official part in the program, but took an intense interest in the

FEEL APTITUDE OF INSCRIPTION.

And when these same men, following the exercises, returned to Washington this afternoon to join the thousands who had wended their way to the site of the Lincoln Memorial, they felt as never before the aptitude of the inscription over the head of the statue of Lincoln in the shrine:

> In this temple As in the hearts of the people For whom he saved the Union The memory of Abraham Lincoln Is enshrined forever.

Memorial day, therefore, takes on added glory in the National Capital today with the dedication of the classic temple overlooking the Washington Monument and the Potomac river, with Arlington in the background, where rest those who, obedient to the call of Lincoln, gave their lives, as he did, that the Union might

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE SHRINE.

This afternoon the President of the United States will receive the gloriously dignified and simple memorial to the great President from the hands of a former President of the land, Chief Justice Taft, chairman of the memorial commission. Former President Woodrow Wilson is expected to attend.

The simple ceremony will be in keeping with the life and deeds of the man, Abraham Lincoln, man of the people, yet today oc-cupying in the hearts of his countrymen and of the freedom-loving peoples of the world a place unique.

Crowds Take Places

memorial belongs.

Early in Great Spaces

The people began to gather early

around the reflecting basin, which

sparkled a welcome to the citizens

of the nation, to whom the great

Under special traffic regulations

in charge of the office of public

buildings and grounds and the metro-politan police, pedestrians and auto-

mobilists were afforded easy access

to the park, the former approaching from the Washington Monument and on the streets between 17th and 23d streets, and the motorists along the special routes designed for them.

Thousands Wend Way.

About Basin's Shores

Boys in Blue Wend Way To Nation's City of Dead, Step Firm and Steady

The remnant quota of Lincoln's mer in Washington, members of the Grand today at the Lincoln Memorial, taking Army of the Republic, marched down up their stand in the great spaces historic Pennsylvania avenue today on their way to the annual Memorial day service at Arlington national

Headed by the Marine Band, the boys in blue," about 200 in number. "boys in blue," about 200 in number, marched with firm and steady step under a blue sky, while the sun shone warm upon their gray heads. Behind them came the United Spanish War Veterans, members of the Army and Navy Union, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and members of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans and Ladies of the G. A. R.

Corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans and Ladies of the G. A. R.

Parade Starts Early.

Owing to the necessity for getting to Arlington early, in order to allow a return to attend the Lincoln Memorial dedication this afternoon, the annual parade began shortly after o'clock, led by Gen. John L. Clem, chief marshal, and Col. John Mc-Elroy and Henry A. Johnson, aides.

One Confederate veteran marched in the parade. He was Edward B. Willis of Denton, Tex., a member of Sulrose Camp, No. 129, United Confederate Veterans. Walking arm-inarm with his comrades in blue, his was the only uniform of gray in the parade.

As the veterans swung down the lack of cardia as they wended their way to the memorial. The chaste, white memorial, the dignity of the occasion, the green of the trees and sward, and the wonderful reflection in the pool, showing the monument in all its glory, composed for this afternoon a truly wonderful picture, unique in the annual of the National Capital, and setting this Memorial day in Washington as one apart in some respects, although in careful harmony with the true, underlying idea of the day.

Program to Be Simple. underlying idea of the day.

Program to Be Simple.

The program of dedication, befitting the dignity of the shrine and the occasion, will be very simple. Following the invocation by Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D. D., of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, where Lincoln worshiped, the Gand Army of the Republic will present colors.

Echoes of Civil War Music.

Echoes of Civil War Music.

"Marching Through Georgia" and other airs of civil war days sounded as the veterans went down Pennsylvania avenue on their way to cars of the Washington-Virginia Railway Company which were waiting for them at 13th and B streets northwest.

The Marine Band, Boy Scouts' Band and several others took part in the parade. Each organization carried the American flag, and it was noticeable that as the flags passed, practically all the men on the aide lines bared their heads.

No tickets were required by the men in uniform at the electric cars, and the entrainment of the veterans proceeded without delay.

Formation of Parade.

Formation of Para The line was formed as follows:
Mounted police escort; Marine Band;
Gen. John L. Clem, chief marshal;
Col. John McElroy and Henry A
Johnson, aides; Old Guard, J. M
Pipes, commanding; department commander; department officers and official staff; past department commandcrs; members of the staff of the commonder-in-chief; John 1. RawlingsPent, No. 1. John 1 RawlingsPent, No. 2. John 2 RawlingsPent, No. 2. John 2

colors.

Dr. Robert Moton of Tuskegee InThestitute will speak, telling of the
place Lincoln holds in the hearts of
the colored people of America. Edwin
Markham, author of "The Man With
the Hoe," will read a special poem
which he has written for the occasion.

bring the exercises to a close.

No Military Pomp.

It is Lincoln, great-hearted man of the people, who will be honored, and no military pomp will mark the dedication of the tribute his countrymen have raised to his memory.

Members of the Senate and House adjourned sessions to attend the ceremonies in a body, seats upon the platform being reserved for them and their families. It is estimated that perhaps 5,000 people can be accommodated on the stand.

Besides the participants in the extensive seats and their families.

ider; the platform the members of the Lie